

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1810.

[NUMBER 1264.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

THE postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

## LEXINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

Tobacco	8 1 50 a	2 00
Hemp	6 00 a	7 00
Yarns	9 00 a	10 00
Beef	2 00 a	2 50
Pork	2 50 a	2 75
Flour	2 00 a	2 50
Meal (per bushel.)	0 25 a	0 37
Salt	2 00	
Whiskey (per gal.)	0 30 a	0 37

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

### Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cuibert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

### J. & D. MacCoun

Request those indebted to them to make payment before the 10th of July, as one of them intends to set out for Philadelphia and New-York, at that time.

Lexington, June 12th, 1809.

### Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES; together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

### To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHIT SMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Gates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

PRICE 12½ CENTS,

### TWO SHORT CATECHISMS, (DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)

Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.

BY JOHN ANDREWS.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY

### ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;

### CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

### Frankfort Ware-House.

THE subscribers are ready to receive Storages of any description, at the usual rates—Their large and convenient STONE WARE-HOUSE is nearly completed, in the erection of which great care has been taken to render it inaccessible to fire. A WHARF AND SLIP has also been made, between the ware-house and the river, to facilitate the loading of boats in any stage of the water, which, it is believed, has rendered this situation equal, if not superior, to most places in the western country, for putting a cargo on board with expedition and in good order.

Every attention will be paid to meet the wishes of their customers, and punctual attendance at all times.

WILLIAM HUNTER,

JOHN INSTONE.

Frankfort, Nov. 29, 1809.

TOBACCO, HEMP, WHISKEY, HOC'S LARD, WHITE BEANS, and Country made LINEN,

WANTED BY

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, 1st Jan'y. 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
[PRICE 25 CENTS]

### A SERMON

ON REGENERATION,  
WITH AN  
APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS  
To the Synod of Kentucky;

TOGETHER WITH

### AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

Charles Humphreys  
PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and  
Jessamine courts.

May, 1809.



## STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, on the 31st December, 1809; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A

Ayres, Samuel

B

Brandon, Joseph

C

Brandon, Ebenezer

D

Bushnell, E.

E

Beach, Joseph

F

Bradley, Robert

G

Bird, Mark

H

Bird, Abraham

I

Beatty, Cornelius

J

Boone, Samuel

K

Burton, William

L

Beirymann Samuel

M

Brumbaragor, Fred-

N

erick

O

Bush, William T.

P

Benning, James

Q

Barbee, Joseph

R

Bruce, Temperance

S

Bernard, John

T

Bruce, Benjamin

U

Carter, Mary C.

V

Crockett, Joseph

W

Cauh, James

X

Carr, Walter

Y

Car, John

Z

Grisman, Joseph

Ashby, Sarah

Garrison, William

Andrews, John

Anderson, James

B

Badger, John H.

Boyle, Adam

Blass, Anthony

C

Bell, Montgomery

D

Bolton, John

E

Bryar, Louis

F

Bledsoe, Robert

G

Berryman Thos. H.

H

Boone, Samuel

I

Blyden, Walker

J

Buckanan, Joseph

K

Baldwin, Tyler

L

Breckinridge, Ma-

M

ry H.

N

Baker, Isaac

O

Beatty, Elizabeth

P

Bowler, John T.

Q

Bushnell, Charles

R

Brill, Charles C.

S

Foster, N.

T

Fisher, James

U

Gilliam, Hill

V

Griffin, Samuel

W

Grayson, Letitia P.

X

as she has herself never in her alter'd retaliations adhered to the principle on which they were founded.

Thus she has, from the date of the 1<sup>st</sup>, until very lately, directed them against the American trade even to Russia, although Russia had never adopted the French decrees, nor otherwise violated our neutral trade with Great Britain. So, in her order of April last, she has discriminated, not only between the countries devoted to France, but the ties of blood, and other powers; but between Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, in enforcing her prohibitory order against the first and not against the two last. Whilst, therefore, she finds expedient to make these distinctions, she ought to presume that we may perceive equal propriety in the distinctions we have made.

But it may be of more importance here to compare the British order in council of April last, with the arrangement of April made by Mr. Erskine. It will thence be seen how little is the real difference and how trivial it is when compared to the extensive and serious consequences of the disavowal.

Under the order in council of April, all the ports of Europe, except France, including the kingdom of Italy and Holland, with their dependencies, are opened to our commerce.

Under the arrangement of April, confined with our act of non-intercourse, all the ports of Europe, except France and her dependencies, including the kingdom of Italy, would have been opened to our commerce.

The difference is reduced merely to Holland, and that again is reduced to the difference between a direct trade to the ports of Holland and in an indirect trade to Holland through the neighboring ports of Tönning, Hamberg, Bremen and Emden.

Now, as the injuring the enemies' of Great Britain is the only avowed object of her interdicting order against our trade, let a computation be made of the effect which this difference between the order in council and the arrangement, could possibly have in producing such an injury. And then let the question be candidly answered, whether, laying aside all considerations of right and justice, sufficient inducements could have been found in that result for rejecting the arrangement, and for producing the consequent embarrassment as well to Great Britain as to the United States.

If it be necessary, as Mr. Jackson has stated, to set bounds to a spirit of encroachment and universal dominion, which would bind all things to its own standard, and to falsify by honorable and manly resistance, an annunciation that all Europe is submitting by degrees, the effort must be feeble, indeed, which is to be found in the inconveniences accruing to the formidable foe, from the operation of this order in council, and especially when we combine with it, the strange phenomenon of substituting for the lawful trade of the United States, a trade of British subjects, contrary to the laws of the adverse party, and amounting without a special licence, in the eye of British law, to high treason.

Thus much for the orders in council—What has taken place with respect to the case of the Chesapeake, will equally engage your attention.

You will perceive, that throughout the early stages of the correspondence, this case was in some respects impropprly confounded with, in others impropprly separated from that of the orders in council; and particularly that pains has been taken by Mr. Jackson, to substitute verbal and vague observations, on the disavowal of this part of the arrangement, for an explicit and formal explanation, such as was obviously due. It will be seen also, that when finally brought to the point, he referred for a justification of the disavowal to the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions, without shewing what those instructions were, and to allusions to an expression in the arrangement, without giving to his meaning the distinctness pre-requisite to a just reply.

It appears, however, that he lays great stress on the proposal enclosed in his letter of the 27th October, as at once indicating the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions, and as containing the conditions, on the basis of which he was ready to enter on an adjustment. And from a note from the secretary of the British legation, it appears that he has complained of not having received an answer to this proposal, as he had before complained, that no answer had been given to his verbal disclosures on this head, in his interviews with me.

With respect to his intimations in conversation, as they were preceded by no proper assignment of the reasons for not having executed the original adjustment, it cannot be necessary to remark, that no such notice, as he wished to obtain, could with any sort of propriety have been taken of them.

With respect to his written project, it will suffice to remark:

1st. That besides his reluctant & indistinct explanation of the disavowal of the original adjustment, he did not present his proposal, until he had made such progress in his offensive insinuation as made it proper to wait the issue of the reply about to be given to it, and

that this issue had necessarily put a stop to further communications.

2dly. That although he had given us to understand that the ordinary credentials, such alone as he delivered, could not bind his government in such a case, his proposal had neither been preceded by nor accompanied with the exhibition of other commission or full power: Nor, indeed, has he ever given sufficient reason to suppose that he had any such full power to exhibit in relation to this particular case. It is true, that in his letter of the 23d Oct. he has stated an authority *eventually* to conclude a *convention between the two countries*. Without adverting to the ambiguity of the term *eventually* with the mark of emphasis attached to it, and to other uncertainties in the phraseology, it is clear that the authority referred to, whatever it may be, is derived from instructions *subject to his own discretion*, and not from patent commission, such as might be properly called for. It is true also that in his letter of the 4th of November subsequent to his proposal, he says he was possessed of a full power in due form for the express purpose of concluding a treaty or convention.

But it still remains uncertain, whether by the treaty or convention to which it related, was not meant an *eventual* or provisional treaty on the general relations between the two countries without any reference to the case of the Chesapeake. Certain it is that the British government in former like cases, as will be seen by the adjustment of that part of the affair of Nootka Sound, which is analogous to this case, did not consider any such distinct full power as necessary; nor is there the slightest ground for supposing that Mr. Erskine, although confessedly instructed to adjust this very case of the Chesapeake, was furnished with any authority distinct from this credential letter. That Mr. Jackson has any such commission is the less to be supposed, as it is but barely possible, that possessing it he should not on some occasion or in some form have used a language susceptible of no possible doubt on this point.

But proceeding to the proposal itself, it is to be kept in mind that the conditions forming its basis, are the very conditions for the deviating from which Mr. Erskine's adjustment was disavowed. Mr. Jackson, if not on others, is on this point explicit. "I now add," says he, "that the deviation consisted in not recording in the official documents signed here the abrogation of the President's proclamation of the 2d July, 1807, as well as the two reserves specified in the paper of memoranda enclosed in my official letter to you of the 27th ult."

Considering then the conditions in the proposal as an ultimatum, in what light are we compelled to view such an attempt to repair the outrage committed on the frigate Chesapeake and to heal the disappointment produced by a disavowal of a previous equitable reparation?

It is impossible on such an occasion not to recall the circumstances which constituted the character of the outrage to which such an ultimatum is now applied. A national ship, proceeding on an important service, was watched by a superior naval force enjoying at the time the hospitality of our ports, was followed and scarcely out of her waters, when she was, after an insulting summons, attacked in a hostile manner, and the ship so injured as to require expensive repairs, the expedition frustrated, a number of the crew killed and wounded, several carried into captivity, and one of them put to death under a military sentence. The three seamen, though American citizens, and therefore on every supposition detained as wrongfully as the ship would have been detained, have notwithstanding remained in captivity between 2 and 3 years; and, it may be added, after it has long ceased to be denied that they are American citizens.

Under these circumstances we are called upon to ransom the captives,

1st. By acknowledging that a precautionary proclamation, justified by events preceding the outrage, by the outrage itself, and by what immediately followed it, was unjustifiable, and that a repeal of it, was properly a condition precedent to a reparation for the outrage. And this requisition is repeated, too, after such an acknowledgment had been uniformly asserted by this government to be utterly inadmissible, and what is particularly remarkable, at a time when the proclamation, as well understood, was no longer in force. The occasion obviously invited a silent assumption of the existing fact, and this would have excluded the difficulty heretofore found to be insuperable.

2d. By throwing into complete oblivion the conduct of the officer answerable for the murderous transaction, with a knowledge too on our part, that instead of being punished, or even brought to trial, he has been honored by his government with a new and more important command.

3d. By admitting a right on the part of Great Britain to claim a discharge from our service of deserters generally, and particularly of her natural born subjects, without excepting such as had been naturalized in due form under the laws of the United States.

It has not been explained, whether it was meant, as the universality of the term "deserters" would import, to include American citizens who might have left the British service. But what possible consideration could have induced the British government to expect that the United States could admit a principle, that would deprive our naturalized citizens of the legal privileges, which they held in common with their native fellow citizens. — The British government ought not to have made such a proposition; because it not only like others, naturalize aliens; but in relation to the United States has even refused to discharge from the British service native citizens of the United States, involuntarily detained. If an American seaman has resided in Great Britain, or has married therein, or has accepted a bounty in her naval service, his discharge therefrom, on the regular application to the British government has been invariably refused by its board of admiralty. This I state on the authority of the official reports made to this department. It is therefore truly astonishing that with a knowledge of these facts, such a pretension should have been advanced at all; that it should have been made *a sine qua non* to an act of plain justice, already so long delayed. This is the more to be regretted, as the omen does not favor the belief we would willingly cherish, that no pre-determination exists in the councils of His Britannic majesty irreconcilable to an amicable arrangement of an affair, which affecting so deeply the honor of the United States, must precede a general regulation of the mutual interests of the two countries.

After the correspondence with Mr. Jackson was terminated, two notes, of which copies are herewith sent to you were presented to me in the name and by the hand of Mr. Oakley, the British Secretary of Legation.

The first requested a document having the effect of a special passport of safe guard to Mr. Jackson and his family during their stay in the United States. As the laws of the country allow an unobstructed passage thro' every part of it, and, with the laws of nations, equally in force, protect public ministers and their families in all the privileges, such an application was regarded as some what singular. There was no hesitation however in furnishing a certificate of his public character and to be used in any mode he might choose.—But what surprised most was the reasons assigned for the application. The insult he alluded to was then the first time, brought to the knowledge of this government. It had indeed been among the rumors of the day, that some unbecoming scene had taken place at Norfolk, or Hampton between some officers belonging to the Africaine and some of the inhabitants, and that it originated in the indiscretion of the former. No attention having been called for, & no enquiries made, the truth of the case is unknown. But it was never supposed that Mr. Jackson himself, who was board the frigate, had been personally insulted. Nor is it yet perceived in what way he considers it as having happened. It is needless to remark that any representation on the subject would have in stantly received every proper attention.

Another ground on which a protection was asked for, is the supposed tendency of the language of our newspapers to excite popular violence on Mr. Jackson's person. Had he been longer and better acquainted with the habits and spirit of the American people, he would probably never entertained an apprehension of that sort. If he meant to animadvert on the free language of the newspapers, he might justly be reminded that our laws, as those of his country, set bounds on that freedom; that the freedom of British prints, however great with respect to public characters of the United States, has never been a topic of complaint, and that supposing the latitude of the American press to exceed that of Great Britain, the difference is infinitely less in this respect between the British press and that of the other nations of Europe.

The second note seems to be essentially intended as a justification of the conduct of Mr. Jackson in that part of his correspondence which has given umbrage. If he intended it as a conciliatory advance, he ought not to have preceded it by a demand of passports, nor by the spirit or manner in which that demand was made. He ought, in fact, if such was his object, to have substituted an explanation in the place of his reply to my premonitory letter. But whether he had one other, or both of these objects in view, it was necessary for him to have done more than is attempted in this paper.

It was never objected to him that he had stated it as a fact that the three propositions in question had been submitted to me by Mr. Erskine, nor that he stated it as made known to him by the instructions of Mr. Canning that the instructions to Mr. Erskine containing those three conditions was the only one from which his authority was derived to conclude an arrangement in the matter to which it related. The objection was that a knowledge of this restriction of the authority of Mr. Erskine was imputed to this government

and the repetition of the imputation even after it had been peremptorily disclaimed. This was so gross an attack on the honor and veracity of the government, as to forbid all further communications from him. Care was nevertheless taken at the same time to leave the door open for such as might be made through any other channel, however little the probability that any satisfactory communications would be received through any channel here.

To the other enclosures I add a printed copy of a paper purporting to be a circular letter from Mr. Jackson to the British consuls in the United States. This paper speaks for itself. As its contents entirely correspond with the paper last referred to, as they were unnecessary for the ostensible object of the letter which was to make known Mr. Jackson's change of residence, and as the paper was at once put into circulation, it can only be regarded as a virtual address to the American people of a representation previously addressed to their government—a procedure which cannot fail to be seen in its true light by his sovereign.

The observations, to which so much extent has been given in this letter with those contained in the correspondence with Mr. Jackson will make you fully acquainted with the conduct and the character he has developed, with the necessity of the step taken in refusing further communications from him, and with the grounds on which the President instructs you to request that he may be immediately recalled. You are particularly instructed at the same time in making these communications to do it in a manner that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the United States to unite in all the means the best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundation of justice, of friendship and of mutual interest.

With great respect, &c.

R. SMITH.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 26.

Mr. Bradley submitted the following motion for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be and hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the Senate the account of all the monies disbursed from the Treasury of the United States in their relation or intercourse with the Barbary powers subsequent to the signing of the treaty of peace with Tripoli in June 1803, including the monies paid to that regency at the signing thereof—and to cause to be noted (where the same can be ascertained) the agent or consul to whom the respective disbursements were made, the time when and place where the respective sums were drawn for, or received, by said agents or consuls, and the particular purposes to which the same have been applied; and what sums have been retained in the hands of said agents or consuls for compensation, salary, commissions, or for any other purpose.

### DECEMBER 27.

The bill to authorize the surveying and making certain roads in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown in the territory of Michigan, was read a third time and passed.

The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Bradley was taken up and passed, and the secretary of the Senate was directed to lay the same before the President of the United States.

### DECEMBER 28.

Mr. Pope gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask leave to bring in a bill concerning canals and roads in the United States.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 27.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter,

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of allowing an additional judge to the Mississippi territory to reside in Madison county, and to have the same powers as those granted by law to the judge of Washington county.

[Messrs. Poindexter, Seaver, Burwell, and Smelt from the committee.]

Mr. Nicholson laid upon the table the following Resolutions:

*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making permanent provision by law for constructing public canals and roads, and for the general establishment of seminaries for education throughout the United States, and that they have leave to report thereon to this house.

*Resolved*, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the best means of providing by law permanent funds for the accomplishment of these objects; and that they in like manner have leave to report thereon to this house.

### RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.

The House again in committee of the whole on the resolution from the Senate.

Mr. Miller supported the resolution in a speech of two hours.

When the question on the committee rising and reporting their agreement to the resolution was taken and carried 54 to 35—fifty two members being absent.

Mr. Livermore, after a few remarks, moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. Rhea called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

Mr. Eppes opposed the motion in a speech of an hour and a half.

When he concluded, the house adjourned.

### December 28.

The bill from the Senate to authorize the surveying and making certain roads in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by

the treaty of Brownstown in the territory of Michigan, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Talmadge presented the petition of Commodore Whipple, stating that he is infirm and disabled and praying relief from the government—referred to a select committee.

### JANUARY 2.

RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.

The House resumed the unfinished business.

Mr. Upham and Mr. Talmadge spoke in favor of indefinite postponement, and Mr. Alston against it.

A motion was made to adjourn, at half past three, and negatived.

Mr. Livermore commenced a speech in favor of indefinite postponement, during which several unsuccessful motions for adjournment were made.

When Mr. Livermore concluded, (half past six) the motion for indefinite postponement was negatived—Yeas 44—Nays 73.

### January 3.

TRADE TO THE BALTIC, &c.

Mr. Burwell said that he had given to the subject of our foreign relations as much consideration as he was capable of doing, and digested some plan which appeared to him best adapted to the present situation of the country. It would be collected, however, that they had seen in the papers a paragraph intimating that a project existed to close the Northern port against all vessels but those of France. He conceived it necessary to call for any information which by possibility might be in possession of the Executive on this subject, as such information, if to be obtained, might have some influence upon his mind as to the course proper to be pursued; and therefore moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. be requested to lay before this House any information he may possess relative to the blockade of the ports of the Baltic by France, and the exclusion of neutral vessels by Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

The motion was agreed to without opposition, and Mr. Burwell and Mr. Gardner appointed a committee to wait on the President accordingly.

### RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.

The following are the Yeas and Nays, on the resolution from the Senate approving the conduct of the Executive in refusing to receive any further communication from Francis James Jackson, &c.

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Atkinson, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cobb, Cochran, Cox, Crawford, Cutts, Dawson, Depp, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Ghoshou, Goodwyn, Helms, Holland, Howard, Huffy, Jenkins, Johnson, Kenan, Kennedy, Love, Lyle, Marion, M'Kee, M'Kim, Milnor, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Morrow, Newbold, Newton, Nicholson, J. Porter, P. B. Porter, Rhea of Pen, Rhea of Ten, Richards, Roane, Root, Ross, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Smelt, Smiley, G. Smith, Southard, Taylor, Thompson, Tracy, Turner, Weakley, Whitehill, Witherpoon—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Blaisdell, Breckinridge, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlain, Champion, Chittenden, Dana, Danversport, Ely, Emott, Gardner, Gold, Hale, Haven, Hubbard, R. Jackson, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Livermore, Livingston, Macon, M'Bryde, Moseley, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Stanford, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Sturges, Swoope, Taggart, Talmadge, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, Wilson—41.

There were 27 members absent when the vote was taken.]

placed, on any legal provision that may be made for resorting to it, in a convenient form, and to an adequate amount.

JAMES MADISON.

JANUARY 3, 1810.

## FOREIGN.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 11.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 11.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, from Lt. col. Carroll, dated army of the left, camp on the Heights of Tajuana, Oct. 19, 1809.

SIR.—I have the honor to acquaint you, that the army of Marshal Ney, now commanded by gen. Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force 10,000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with 14 pieces of artillery, to attack this army, which was most judiciously posted on these heights. The enemy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre, and left of our line; it soon became evident that the principal object of his attack was to force and turn our left, it being the point in which our position was weakest. The enemy, at the commencement gained some advantages of position on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry, destined to cover the left of our line. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led by gen. Mendizabal and Carrera, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the enemy, and retook at the point of the bayonet, 6 guns, of which the enemy possessed during the retreat of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter among the enemy, taking from them one 8 pound gun, with a quantity of ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest, the enemy unable to gain a foot of ground began to give way in all points. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy betook to precipitate and disorderly flight.

The loss of the enemy, as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, exceeds 1000, in killed and prisoners. The number of the wounded must be very considerable. Our loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding 300; one Imperial Eagle; one 8 pounder brass gun; 3 ammunition wagons; 12 drums, with 4 or 5000 stand of arms; an immense quantity of ball cartridges; carts of provisions and knapsacks loaded with plunder fell into our hands. No language can do sufficient justice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day; it would be impossible to make any distinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for contest. The vanguard and first division, however, had the good fortune to occupy those points against which the enemy directed his principal efforts, and to add fresh laurels to the wreaths they had acquired in Luga, St. Jago, and San Payo. The steady intrepidity displayed by the second division, through whose ranks the party of retreating cavalry passed, and the spirit and promptness with which it pushed forward against the enemy, who had at that moment turned our left, is deserving the highest approbation. The entire of the cavalry, which, with the exemption of the party attached to the vanguard, about 300, who from being overpowered, were obliged to retreat, evinced the greatest steadiness and resolution in maintaining the post allotted them, and keeping the enemy's cavalry in check. It is, however, to be lamented, that our cavalry did not find themselves in a situation to enable them to take advantage of the enemy's disorderly flight across the plain between these heights and the village of Carrascalejo, a league in extent; for had 5 or 600 horses charged the fugitives, the victory would have been more decisive.

The vanguard of Gen. Ballesteros's division is in sight; we only wait his arrival to pursue, and annihilate the discomfited enemy. From prisoners, we learn that Gen. Marsh proclaimed at Salamanca, his intention of annihilating, by two o'clock on the 18th, 30,000 peasant insurgents, his orders were, on pain of death, to possess himself of the heights by 12 o'clock, as he proposed proceeding to destroy Ballesteros's division, after having dispersed and annihilated this army.

The French general certainly appears to have held his army very cheap, judging from a plan of attack, which was far from judicious, but executed, to a certain point with the greatest bravery, and with that intrepidity which the confidence of success inspires. Our light troops pursued, and hung on the enemy's rear; several parties of which, amongst them were 200 of the regiment of Ballesteros's have not returned as yet, having expressed a determination of hanging on the enemy's flanks as long as the cover of the woods afforded a facility of so doing.—The number of the enemy's dead already found and buried, amounts to upwards of 1100. Several, no doubt, will be found in the woods.

[The above is compared to the action of Talavera; a London editor hopes "that the consequences of this victory will not be so lamentable as were those of Talavera."]

Paris, Nov. 1.—By an account just published, the cession made by the treasury of Vienna, amount to 3,400,000 souls.

Trieste, Oct. 16.—The presence of a feeble English flotilla in the Adriatic Gulph, creates no fear—our town is well provisioned. The Russian squadron is still at anchor in our roads.

Fontainbleau, Oct. 29.—The Emperor and Empress took an airing in an open chaise yesterday.

—

Baltimore, January 3.

A letter has been received by a respectable mercantile House in this city from St. Bartholomews, dated Dec. 14, which states that an English Squadron sailed from Antigua destined to act against Guadalupe; that another was to sail from Martinique to co-operate with the former; and that a fleet of thirteen sail of the line had arrived at Barbadoes

in pursuit of the French Toulon fleet, which the writer says has not yet made its appearance in those seas.

A letter has been received in this city by the brig Fox from Calcutta, dated Sept. 21st, which contains the following intelligence:—"There has been a civil war on the coast. Sir George Barlow, the governor, attempted to curtail the perquisites of the company's officers when they rebelled against the government; and carried matters so far, that they seized upon Seringapatam, Mausulipatam, Hydrabad, and a quantity of treasure belonging to the company; and have since had an engagement with the king's troops, in which they were rather worsted. The governor general has proceeded down to Madras, and there are hopes that the differences will be adjusted. The general opinion here is, that the company will be under the necessity of placing the country in the hands of the king."

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 16, 1810.

Cot. GEORGE TROTTER is elected from this county, to supply the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Clay to the Senate of the U. S.

William Henry Harrison, has been re-appointed governor of the Indiana Territory.

The instructions, which we this day publish, from the Secretary of State to our ambassador in England, will merit the attention of our subscribers. They will, no doubt, be pleased to see that our administration have taken such decided steps—it was high time to act more decidedly than they had heretofore done. The government will not know any distinction between the aggressions of France or England, and if the rejection of the British ambassador only, may be deemed as an affront, or as means or consequence of war, it will be attributed to its real cause—that England had been guilty of more insults than France; for we are certain that Mr. Madison would act perfectly impartial; indeed, nearly all the federal papers we meet with approve of all his proceedings, ever since he was elected President, and give him full credit that he knows no difference between the belligerents.

We should be sorry to see the United States involved in war, with any nation, because we are persuaded that war is the greatest evil which can afflict mankind; and the only mode we can adopt to prevent war, will be to take a firm stand—for the administration themselves to recommend to congress the greatest energy—and for Congress to pass resolutions which shall convince both France and England that we are in earnest.

The dismissal of Jackson, and the publication of those instructions to which we refer, we are sorry to say have not been followed up in Congress by any acts, which we have seen, preparatory either for offensive or defensive hostilities, which the nature of our situation certainly requires.

A London paper states that a convocation of cardinals was speedily to be held at Paris, for the double purpose of conferring the papal dignity on Cardinal Fesch, and of divorcing the Emperor from his present wife, who it is added, is to be succeeded by the daughter of the king of Saxony.

The insurrection at the Covent Garden Theatre, had not ceased, but on the contrary it had increased to an alarming height. The malcontents after leaving the theatre, proceeded to Mr. Kemble's house for the purpose of destroying it: but were prevented from doing any other damage than breaking the windows. The Secretary of State is said to have required of the proprietors, either a renunciation of their claims for raising the prices; or the shutting up the theatre.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday January 4, 1810.

Mr. MILLS, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the state of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. S., made the following report, to wit:

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the state of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and report the following as their opinion thereupon:

The sole power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states; and consequently that of laying and raising an Embargo, is confined to Congress alone. Congress has exercised that power, and the proposed amendment recognizes their exclusive right. This delegation of power, in the opinion of your committee, was both safe and wise, and constitutes an admirable trait in that united government, which may justly be styled the wonder of the political world.

Your committee therefore conceive that no alteration, which might fetter power wily delegated, ought to be introduced into a system so near perfection, unless time and experience had demonstrated the necessity of change by irrefragable evidences of abused power. These evidences in support of the proposed amendment, your committee conceive are totally wanting. They are happy to bear this testimony to the world, that no abuses of that kind have ever happened by that body to which it is confided. The late Embargo, which in all probability gave birth to the proposed amendment by our sister state, your committee does not hesitate to pronounce, a wise, judicious and salutary measure, because it is uniting an avoidance of hostility with prudent means of self preservation: And your committee quote this as the most decisive proof against the contemplated alteration. If the federal constitution had contained an article of that description in its first formation, our

vessels would have been let loose at a fatal hour, to sail to certain confiscation and destruction—unhindered by wise rules, calculated to secure the tranquility of the nation, and to secure her from the vortex of maritime war. Impressed, therefore, with these sentiments, you committee beg leave to propose the following resolutions as proper to be adopted by this legislature.

RESOLVED, That the additional article to the constitution of the U. S. proposed by the legislature of Massachusetts, limiting the power of Congress to lay an embargo, or to prohibit or suspend commerce, for a longer period than until the expiration of thirty days from the commencement of the session of congress next succeeding that session in which such law shall have been enacted, is inexpedient and ought not to be adopted.

RESOLVED, That executive of this state be requested to transmit to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state, and to the executive of each state in the union, attested copies of these proceedings.

Wednesday, January 10.

Mr. BARRY read and laid on the table the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the indecorous and unbecoming style used by Mr. Jackson, his Britannic Majesty's Minister, near the United States, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State; and above all, the insulting imputations, made by him against the veracity and integrity of our government, were such as fully authorized the refusal on the part of the executive, any longer to recognize his diplomatic character.

Resolved, That the infiduous appeal made by the said Jackson to the people of the United States, under the disguise of a circular address to the members of the diplomatic corps in the U. S. deserves the execration of every patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That the general assembly view with entire approbation, the conduct of our government in dismissing said Jackson; and that whatever may be the consequence resulting therefrom, the state of Kentucky will be ready to meet them, and will most cordially co-operate in the support of such measures as may be necessary to secure the interests and maintain the honor and dignity of the nation.

NEW-ORLEANS,

DECEMBER 22, 1809.

From the Coffee-House Books.

The Felucca Kingston, in which Brown went off, was taken by gun vessel No. 65 (Commanded by Mr. Wm. Carter) a few hours after she had landed Brown at Montego Bay. Mr. Carter put a Prize Master on board and sent her for this place; she is now at the English Tum. Watson the captain was taken on board 65, and promised to conduct Mr. Carter to the spot where he landed Brown and his money, and there is little doubt we shall see him here in a few days.

D. PORTER.

New-Orleans, Dec. 19, 1809.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson to a member of Congress, dated Natchez, December 6th, 1809.

The indulgence offered me by the Executive, to present myself at the seat of government, will prove unavailing, should General Hampton's arrival here be unseasonably delayed; because I cannot move before his presence may enable me to devote on him the extensive and complicated command of his department; and I must afterwards, for the tenth time, commit myself to the ocean, as the season and my health both forbid my traversing the wilderness.

GEN. WILKINSON,

A petersburg paper assures the public, that the stories circulated about General Wilkinson's recall, accusation, about disobedience, Bursism, &c. are unfounded; that the inconvenience experienced from holding the head quarters of the army at the extremity of the Union, remote from the war office, has induced the government to establish them for the future in the vicinity of Washington, to facilitate the issuing orders to every part, from a central point.

NORFOLK, Dec. 22.

In the Justina came passengers, General Reubell, his lady and family; also Mrs. Brumfield, and Merliss, Drayton, Mackell, Hoffman, and Poole.—In lat. 49, 20, long. 17, 20, the Justina was boarded from the French national brig Le Gerife, Mons. Degrydes, commander, who at first determined (according to his orders, and as he had done many other American vessels) to burn the Justina, but finding that there were sixteen passengers, besides her crew, which would too much increase the numbers on board his own vessel, he determined to let her pass, after requesting and receiving from captain Howe a supply of stores.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havannah, dated 2d December, 1809, to a merchant of this city.

You are no doubt informed, that this port has been partially opened; and I am authorised to say, that it is completely so now. We expect the order will be published in a few days.

BOSTON, DEC. 25.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Letters have been received from Sweden to the 3d inst. A report prevailed at Gottenburg, on the authority of communications from Stockholm, that the four principal powers of the Baltic, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia, had come to a determination to close that sea against the shipping of every other nation, with the exception of the French.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 30.

The supreme Junta of Spain has declared war against Denmark. One of the reasons is, the refusal of the Danish government to receive an ambassador.

FRENCH CRUIZERS.—Captain Chandler, from Tunis, (arrived at Boston,) informs, that French Cruizers are numerous in the Mediterranean—many cruize on the Barbary Coast—and there were six in the port of Tunis, the commander of one of which shewed his orders, which directed him to capture American vessels wherever bound.—Three American vessels had been carried into Bizerte, and sold with their cargoes, without a form of trial or condemnation. The crews were turned on shore to sustain themselves as they could.—Ref.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 26, 1809.

FRENCH FLEET.

A report has reached town this morning from the eastward, stating, that advices are received of the French fleet which had got out of Toulon, having proceeded against Fayal, where they had destroyed all the shipping in the harbour.—We know that there has been an arrival at Martha's Vineyard from Fayal, having seen a letter from a passenger; but this letter is silent on the subject of the news. It is not at all unlikely, however, that this fleet, if it has made its escape from the Mediterranean, will spread desolation and ruin wherever it goes; and as American trade, has not the happiness of exemption from French violence, it will doubtless come in for a large share of suffering.

A MADAME M\*\*\*ELLE,  
APRES AVOIR LU DEUX DE SES INTERESSANTES PRODUCTIONS.

Vous joignez la grace attrayante  
Aux dons de l'esprit et du cœur;  
Votre plume aimable et savante  
Instruit et charmé le lecteur  
Dans les jardins de la nature,  
Docte jardine, fille du ciel,  
Des sucs qu'un doux travail épure,  
Vous ne composez que du miel.  
Tout ce que votre esprit publie,  
Offre les charmes les plus doux;  
Vos talents sont dignes denvie,  
Et vous feront bien des jaloux.

B. G\*\*\*N.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Or HART, BARTON & HART, was by agreement, dissolved on the 13th inst. Abraham S. Barton, and John Hart, the surviving partners, are authorised to close their affairs; to whom, is hoped, those who are indebted to, or have claims against the said concern, will apply without delay, and settle their accounts.

ELEANOR HART, Executrix.

HENRY CLAY, Executors of JOHN W. HUNT, & T. HART, dec. ABRAHAM S. BARTON, JOHN HART.

Jan. 15, 1810.

A MEETING of the Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Co. will be held at Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, on Wednesday the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock for the election of a President and Director, and for other purposes.

By order of the directors,

W. MACBEAN, Sec'y.

A GREAT BARGAIN

ON A LONG CREDIT.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Journe, in Woodford county, containing 530 acres, about 475 acres first rate land, 200 acres cleared and in good order for cultivation. The place offers many inducements to the farmer, being but a few miles from the Kentucky river. There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that have borne four or five years fruit of the best quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a considerable part of the farm) with good post and rail fence.—The payments made easy, and long credit given upon the purchase money being secured.

Any person wishing to purchase will receive further information by application to

JAMES MORRISON,

or

JOSEPH W. HAWKINS.

Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810.

100 Hogsheads of Tobacco.

LEWIS SANDERS,

WANTS immediately, one hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco, for which he will pay two dollars per hundred, half Cash and half in Merchandise.

Lexington Jan. 12th, 1810.

5

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE BY

JOHNSON & WARNER,

BOOKSELLERS, LEXINGTON,

(Price 50 cents.)

A new System of Practical Arithmetic,

Particularly calculated for the use

**NEW GOODS.**  
JEREMIAH NEAVE  
Has just received an additional assortment  
of  
**DRY GOODS.**  
Also, a fresh supply of  
**GROCERIES.**

**B**RANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Glafs and Queen's Ware, Rhode-Island Cheeses, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars, Currier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glafs, an assortment of Drugs, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton. Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country Thread, &c. October 21.

**PARKER & GRAY**  
HAVE JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND NOW OPENING,  
At their Store in Lexington, on Main-Street, opposite the Court-House,  
A very extensive and well chosen assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,** GROCERIES,  
**STATIONARY,** CUTLERY,  
**HARDWARE,** QUEENS',  
**GLASS,** CHINA WARES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE  
Superfine and Coarse Broad Cloths, assorted  
Coatings, Flannel and Blankets assorted  
Corduroys, Thicksets & Velvets assorted  
Silks, Crapes & Ribbands, assorted  
Cambric and Book Muslins, assorted  
Ladies' fine Muslin Robes, Sleeves and Silk Gloves, ass'd.  
Which they will sell on terms for *Cash, Hemp, Linsey, Country Linen, Salt and Salt-Petre.*

6t Dec. 18.

**NEW GOODS**  
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TROTTER, SCOTT & Co.  
OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXINGTON:  
Have on hand and are regularly receiving large supplies of

Winter and Spring Goods.  
Of all descriptions--unusually low for Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will enable them to give better bargains than ever have been sold in the state heretofore.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

James Berthoud and Son, Commission merchants at *Shippingport, Falls of Ohio;*

HAVE the honour of informing the public that they have received from New Orleans, a large assortment of **GROCERIES**, which they will dispose of wholesale at the following prices for cash, viz.

Brown Sugar in quality 17 cts per pound  
do. 2d do. 15 do.  
do. 3d do. 12 1-2 do.

Loaf Sugar 31 1-2 do.  
Coffee 35 do.  
Logwood 8 do.

Mackrels 25 dollars per barrel.  
Shippingport, August 8, 1809.

Taken up by Joseph Horn, living on the waters of Red river, on Cane creek, in Montgomery county, one light forrel Mare, about four years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, with a large tail, no brand perceptible, appraised to 50 dollars, before me.

JOSEPH SIMPSON, J. P. M.  
20th August, 1809.

Taken up by David Thompson, Living on the waters of Grassy Lick creek, Clarke county, a chestnut Sorrel Horse, three white feet, blaze face, 10 years old, 15 hands high, trots, white spot on his off' buttock, nicked tail, appraised to \$60. Also another Chestnut Sorrel Horse three white feet, long star & small snip, 10 years old, 16 hands high, nicked tail, appraised to 60 dollars.

JAMES D. BULLOCK D. C.  
For  
DAVID BULLOCK, c. c. c.

Scott County, Sci.  
Taken up by James Owens, Living on Lytle's fork—a Chestnut Sorrel Horse, small star in the forehead, the near hind foot white, 14 1/2 hands high, brand not legible, four years old, appraised to \$30.

GARY L. CLARKE, c. s. c. c.

Jessamine Circuit, Sct. October Term, 1809.

Thomas Wilson & George Ramsey Compl'ts. against

Charles Swan & Lewis Craig, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, & the defendant Charles Swan having failed to enter his appearance herein according to law & the rules of this court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, therefore, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state, according to law.

(A Copy.)—Teste  
SAM'L H. WOODSON, Ck.

The highest price in **CASH** will be given for Horse Hair & Eng's Bristles, of any length—by JOHN LOCKWOOD, Corner of Upper & High Streets. Also—**CASH** given for BARLEY. Lexington, December 4, 1809.

MA COUN, TILFORD, & Co.  
HAVING this day received from Philadelphia the following **VALUABLE BOOKS.**

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensick and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richeran's Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telemaque; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoffer's Sermons; Copper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton's on the Phrophesies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensatory; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensatory; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Porney's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de Staél Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owenson; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do Chemistry; Foundling of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel its own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Clarks of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Count of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; iSmith's Letters to Belsam; Gillie's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case of Oldmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's execrutes with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melo-drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfie; the Man of the World; Adelphitha, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1809.

**NEW GOODS.**

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queen's Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

J. & D. MACCOUN

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by whole sale or retail an extensive assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality *Madeira Wine*, & fifty boxes of best *Spanish Segars*. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of *Cut and Wrought Nails*.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co

HAVE received an assortment of *RITTENHOUSE'S* improved *SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES*, prices from \$27 to \$46; *PLATTING INSTRUMENTS* in cases, *GUNTER'S SCALES*, *SURVEYOR'S CHAINS*, *TRACTORS*, and *STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS*.

They have likewise received a quantity of best *PRINTING INK*.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

to accomodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

Taken up by Stephen Frost, In Jessamine county, on the waters of Clear Creek, one sorrel horse three years old, a small star in the forehead, two white feet, about 13 hands three inches high, appraised to 18 dollars. October 20th 1809.

Rich'd. Lafon.

Strayed from the subscriber, living in Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of twin steers, three years old, bridle and white, their horns turn inwards toward the points; there is very little difference to be observed between them except one is a darker bridle than the other. Any person giving information of said steers, so that I get them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by

Saml. Shepard.

Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

**FOR SALE.**

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will shew the land. And for further particulars, apply to

Thomas Hughes.

Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

## FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAIN-

ING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

WITH 3 springs thereon, about half cleared, together with about 300 bearing Apple trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry, and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beautiful eminence, 58 by 28, completely finished in the inside (and handsomely divided) with five fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same, in the position of an L, together with a large and convenient double Barn newly built and shingled roof, with other convenient buildings. The above plantation lies on the Cincinnati road—the buildings one mile from Georgetown (Scott County) on said road, and bounded by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale, 300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge, and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and Cincinnati road (said land unimproved); also 1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying 10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimproved); also a Negro Woman about 35 years old, of a good quality to her age. I will take property of certain descriptions for all except the above plantation, and for terms, apply to the subscriber about 2 1/2 miles from Lexington, on the road to Georgetown.

JAMES LEMON, Sen.

January 1st, 1810.

if

Robert Wilson.

## Regimental Court of Appeals.

ALL delinquents who feel themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the Court of Assesment, held by the 42d Regiment, the 27th and 28th instant, are hereby notified to file their appeal on or before the 1st day of February next. Such appeal, if legally qualified to, and left with Robert S. Todd in Lexington, will be properly attended to.

By a resolution of the said court at their last meeting, it was resolved, that no monies paid by delinquents who had not appealed agreeable to law, should hereafter be ordered to be refunded; delinquents will therefore see the necessity of attending strictly to the law in this particular.

DAVID TODD,

2m Judge Advocate to the 42d Reg't.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphrey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble Servant.

Robert Wilson.

Robert Wilson.

IN CHANCERY.

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

12m

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW  
Br WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

if Lexington, December 26, 1809.

NEGORES WANTED.

I wish to Hire thirty Negro Fel-lows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works, for which a generous price will be given.

ALFRED W. GRAYSON.

December 23d, 1809.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE STEAM MILL

WISH TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

For which CASH will be given.

Lexington, Dec. 23, 1809.

Take Notice.

FOR SALE or LEASE,

FOR a term of years, on low terms, and may be entered on immediately—the one half or whole, as may best suit the purchaser, of the PLANTATION whereon the subscriber lives, at the junction of the Town Fork and Elkhorn, part of Taylor's military claim, containing 100 acres, between 50 and 60 cleared, with a good Saw and Grist Mill, well calculated for any kind of water works or machinery, and answers well to divide as there are two seats equally good. For further particulars apply to

John Colhoun, Sen.

December 22, 1809.

if

Scott Circuit Court, October term, 1809.

James Sanders complainant,

Against—

William Smith, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

This day comes the complainant by his attorney, and his bill against the defendant being filed, and it appearing from the sheriff's return to the subpoena issued in this cause, that the defendant is no inhabitant of this commonwealth.

—On motion of the complainant, it is thereupon ordered that the defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed against him. And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

ELIAS GARDNER.

Lexington, April 23, 1809.

Take Notice.

FOR SALE or LEASE,

STOLEN from me on the 27th December 1809, in the night, A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN named LORRI, rather taller than common, slim waisted, small breast, and has holes in her ears for bobs, she is not so black as some negroes are, but nothing like mixed breed; she has thick lips, long slim arms, she is very neat, and thinks herself much of a lady; her age is about 18 years; she is very fashionably dressed, had on when taken away a blue calico habit, a fur hat, white yarn stockings, and common winter shoes. I wish